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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/583,560	12/27/2006	Dino Lombino	26224	8887
22889	7590	05/04/2010	EXAMINER	
OWENS CORNING			GRAY, JILL M	
2790 COLUMBUS ROAD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
GRANVILLE, OH 43023			1782	
		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		05/04/2010	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

USIPDEPT@owenscorning.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/583,560	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LOMBINO ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Jill Gray	<b>Art Unit</b> 1782

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on **24 December 2009**.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Applicants traversal of the restriction requirement is persuasive with respect to claims 1-23 presented in the amendment of July 24, 2009. Accordingly, lack of unity of invention will be withdrawn with respect to these claims. Newly added claims 26-35 in the amendment of December 24, 2009, are drawn to a separate class of invention that would require a different field of search from the other inventions (see MPEP 808.02) and this search does not necessarily overlap the search for the other inventions. In particular, the search for a composition and/or sized glass strands per se, does not require searching for method steps of spraying said glass fibers or molding said glass fibers or rotating the mold. These searches are separate, and this constitutes a serious burden to the examiner. Note MPEP 808.02 which sets forth the criteria for establishing burden.
2. The objection to claims 5-25 is moot in view of applicants amendment.
3. The rejection of claims 3 and 4 as being indefinite is moot in view of applicants' amendment.
4. The rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by 5,670,255, Temple and Schell, 5,824,413 is moot in view of applicants' amendment.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Temple et al., 5,670,255 (Temple) or Schell 5,824,413, each in view of Gonthier et al., 2004/0265586 A1 (Gonthier), further in view of Das et al., 4,477,496 (Das).

Temple '255 discloses a glass strand coated with an aqueous sizing composition comprising, as film forming agents, further disclosing that suitable film formers can be polyesters, polyurethanes, vinyl polymers, and mixtures thereof. See entire document, and for example, abstract, column 15, lines 39-43, and column 24, lines 18-45. In addition, Temple '255 discloses that the vinyl polymer can be commercially available polyvinyl acetate. Note column 17, lines 56-60.

Schell discloses glass strands coated with an aqueous coating composition comprising a polyurethane. See entire document, and for example, abstract, column 2, lines 65-67 and column 4, lines 56 through column 5, and line 3. In addition, Schell discloses that additional film forming polymers can be present such as polyester or vinyl polymers, and mixtures thereof, wherein the vinyl polymers can be polyvinyl acetate. See column 8, lines 25-33 and column 9, lines 43-47.

Temple '255 and Schell are as applied above but do not teach the specific formation of the polyester polymer or the molecular weight or the specific amounts of each component.

Gonthier teaches glass strands coated with an essentially aqueous sizing composition which comprises a polyurethane and a polyester. See entire document and for example, abstract. In addition, Gonthier teaches that his polyester is produced by the reaction of a carboxylic acid and/or anhydride and a polyol, as required by

present claim 3. The polyol can be a polyalkylene glycol and the anhydride can be maleic anhydride, as required by present claim 4. See [0028]. Gonthier is silent as to the specific molecular weight of his polyester.

Das teaches a sizing composition and glass fibers sized therewith comprising one or more crosslinkable film formers present in the sizing composition as the predominant amount of hte solids, an amino containing silane coupling agent and an epoxidized thermoplastic copolymer. See entire document, and for example, column 4, lines 34-65. The predominant film former can be polyester, and the epoxidized thermoplastic copolymer can be epoxidized polyurethane and/or epoxidized polyvinyl acetate. See column 8, lines 20-36, and column 13, lines 40-61.

Temple '255, Schell, Das and Gonthier are each drawn to glass strands coated with aqueous sizing compositions, wherein said compositions comprise polyurethane and polyester film forming polymers. Thus, Temple '255, Schell, Das and Gonthier are in the same field of endeavor and thus are analogous art.

Regarding claims 1, 18, and 21, Temple '255, Schell and Das each teach sizing compositions for glass strands comprising polyester, polyvinyl acetate and polyurethane, glass fibers sized therewith and the formation of composite parts. As to the specific amounts of each film forming component, the prior art clearly teaches that sizing compositions comprising a combination of polyester, polyvinyl acetate and polyurethane are known. In addition, Das teaches the desirability for the sizing composition to contain polyester in predominate amounts (the compositions of Gunthier reflect this as well). These teachings provide a suggestion to the skilled artisan for

sizing composition containing polyester as the predominate component. Accordingly, it is the examiner's position that since the results sought, namely, the formation of a size composition for glass fibers that has improved opening at chopping, and the ingredients used were known, in particular, a combination of film formers comprising polyester, polyurethane and polyvinyl acetate, it was within the expected skill of one having ordinary skill in this art to arrive at the optimum proportion of those ingredients, and, any improved results alleged by applicant would have resulted from experimentation of an obvious nature and are nothing more than one would expect. *In re Reese*, 129 USPQ 402.

Regarding claims 3, 4, 6, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use as the polyester of Temple '255 or Schell a polyester that is produced by the reaction product of a carboxylic acid or anhydride with a polyol, essentially as claimed and as taught by Gonthier. The motivation for doing so, at the time the invention was made, is that it has been held that the combination of two known compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be used for the same purpose to form a third composition that is to be used for the very same purpose may be *prima facie* obvious. MPEP 2144.06.

Regarding claims 2, 5, 7, drawn to the molecular weight range of the polyester, it is the position of the examiner that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955).

Regarding claims 8-12 and 16-17, the inclusion of various additives such as coupling agents, lubricants and antistatic agents are known additives in sizing composition and would have been obvious to include. Moreover, note Temple '255 column 18, lines 6-68, which discloses the specific lubricant, coupling agent and the application of an antistatic agent.

Regarding claim 13, Gonthier teaches a loss on ignition of less than 1.5%. See [0035]. This teaching would render obvious the invention of present claim 13.

Regarding claim 14, Gonthier teaches filament diameters of from 9 to 16  $\mu\text{m}$ . See [0039]. This teaching would render obvious the requirement of present claim 14.

Regarding claim 15, Gonthier teaches the strands having a tex between 15 and 60 tex. See [0040]. This teaching would render obvious the requirement of present claim 15.

Regarding claim 19, Temple '255 teaches an amount of silane coupling agent that is preferably about 0.1 to about 15 weight percent. See '255 column 19, lines 23-27.

Regarding claim 20, Temple '255 teaches a solids content of about 0.01 to about 30 wt%. See column 14, lines 28-45.

Regarding claims 22-23, Temple '255 teaches a composite formed from a polyester matrix material having a glass content of 30% by weight. See column 26, lines 50-59.

Therefore, the combined teachings of Temple and Gonthier or Schell and Gonthier would have rendered obvious the invention as claimed in present claims 1-23.

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Also, the arguments with respect to the teachings of Temple and Schell regarding the proportions of the film formers have been addressed above in the new ground of rejection.

***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTOL-892.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jill Gray whose telephone number is 571-272-1524.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and alternate Fridays 10:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on 571-272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jill Gray/  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1794

jmg